

Missiskoui



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J. M. FERRES, EDITOR.

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Let Justice preside and Candour investigate.

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NO. 35.

POETRY.

I WISH HE WOULD DECIDE.

I wish he would decide, mamma,
I wish he would decide;
I've been a bridesmaid twenty times,
When shall I be a bride,
My cousin Anne, my sister Fan,
The nuptial knot have tied,
Yet come what will I'm single still—
I wish he would decide!

He takes me to the play, mamma,
He brings me pretty books,
He woos me with his eyes, mamma,
Such speechless things he looks!
Whene'er I roam abroad, at home—
He lingers by my side;
Yet come what will, I'm single still—
I wish he would decide!

I throw out many hints, mamma,
I speak of other beaux;
I talk about domestic life,
And sing 'They don't propose,'
But ah! how vain each piteous strain,
His wavering heart to guide;
Do what I will, I'm single still—
I wish he would decide.

I really shall insist, mamma,
If nothing intervenes,
My brother Thomas questions him,
And ask him what he means?
And if he wants to 'break, mamma,
My passion or my pride,'
Unconquered yet, shall scorn regret,—
I wish he would decide.

From the Ladies Companion, for September:

THE CHEAT.

BY J. N. M. JILTON.

CHAPTER I.—THE LOVERS.

'Up and down and sometimes round;
But still the course is Hymen bound.'

Well, Julia, suppose I ask your father, any how, his refusal cannot make things much worse than they are at present. Suspense, Julia, suspense is the cause of the most miserable of feelings. The captive criminal, who is in doubt—even in reference to his punishment, must certainly be the most wretched of mortals, I—I would prefer the guillotine, yes,—the guillotine.

My, my—Robert, what a philosopher you are becoming! And what a truly philosophical comparison you have made! A lover to a captive criminal! and the guillotine too. Now who would ever have said guillotine in my presence! Robert am I to be your executioner?

No, you are not; but I am afraid your father will be the executioner of us both, and that too, out of pure affection for his fair daughter, as he was pleased to call you the other day.

You think he loves me then, do you?

Yes, I believe he loves you—I never doubted it; and I have reason to suppose that he has more good will for me, than for many whom he calls his friends; but, Julia, I am poor, and he has more than once hinted, that young ladies who have been reared in affluence, can never be happy in marriage unless they are united to men of wealth. O, if he knew how matters stand between us, how he would frown and foam. I want the effervescence of his wrath to be over and I'll tell him.

We must not be too hasty, Robert, our situation requires caution; by a little management we may possibly succeed, gloomy as the prospect appears to be. Now don't say any thing to 'pa' about it yet—I had much rather you would not. The best possible way to accomplish our wishes is not to advance too soon.

'Too soon...too soon, Julia. Have we not waited two years and more? and have you not been preaching the same doctrine of "too soon, all the while?" Too soon, indeed!'

Well now, don't be angry; throw that frown from your countenance, and look pleasant; and we will immediately set about some plan, by which to effect the object you so much desire; come, smile away your anger,—the skies of love are sometimes clear, and—'

Julia, if he refuses positively, we can jump into my uncle's cabriolet, and seek out a Gretna Green and a parson somewhere; we can have the business settled in a short time. Now would it not be fine? —I'll ask him.'

'Don't, Robert, don't now, or you'll offend me; we'll take a little more time to think, and then—'

'Pah! Julia, you've been thinking too long already; I'll ask him—good bye, I'm right off now for the store.'

So away went Robert, leaving Julia, his betrothed, in a sort of half good natured pet.

Lovers are impatient sometimes, & perhaps not without a cause, for fortune is a fickle dame, and has only professed particular fellowship for Cupid and his votaries under certain circumstances. She it was who first gave rise to the remark that 'the course of true love doth not always run smooth'; and doubtless upon some rough portion of the tide, there is sufficient to test

the integrity of another such a man as he who held forth in the wilderness of Uz, & perhaps even he would have flinched, and remained *wifeless*, had he been obliged to encounter some of the difficulties and dangers which have assailed, in these modern times, the sailors upon the seas of love. Many things have been said about 'Love's philosophy,' but the philosophy of love is another thing, and in many points of peculiar trial, is found to be a scarce article; Julia possessed about as much, and may be, a little more than most girls of eighteen—certainly more than Robert. She was really—truly, and *deeply* in love; but so far from having lost her reason in the matter, she could coolly advise, and that too, with her impatient suitor teasing at her elbow; and if her parallel is to be found, she can be in no other place than that which produced her; no such character ever existed between the English Channel and the Orkney Isles.

A lover who is crossed in his purpose may be compared to a ship in a storm with sails all up and no rudder to regulate her course. She is tossed upon the billows like a mote upon the wind, but the magnet directs her needle upon her deck with unerring certainty;...no veer of the ship, however sudden, can interrupt its range & its point is ever toward the steady pole. Circumstances are the winds and waves which rave in mad riot around the lover's hopes, his heart is in his compass, & while his unfortunate mortality is driven about, by tempests which he cannot control, it remains fixed upon its fair enchantress, and

'True as the needle to the pole,
Still turns and trembles there.'

Robert Moultrie had loved Julia Hallowell, and she had loved him, about four years and a half—more or less; two years and more had passed since they had agreed, come weal, come wo, they would trudge through life together. Two long, long years!—no wonder Robert had lost his patience: the wonder is, why Julia had not lost hers. Two years would seem to be an eternity to wait upon the eve of bliss, and yet delay the happy consummation. Who can think without shuddering, upon two ardent lovers who are compelled to linger two years upon circumstances, with the thermometer of their affections all the time indicating fever heat?—horrible! There is a point of courtship, where, if matrimony should not ensue, it were better for the concerned, that they never were in love; a millstone about their necks and they cast into the depths of the sea, were preferable, for, then, instead of being driven about upon the surface of misfortune, they sink to the bottom and be at peace. Who has been delayed in love and not felt the truth of the remark.

Julia's father was a wealthy shipper of the Port of Charleston, South Carolina. Some old inhabitant may remember the firm of Hallowell and Haddington. He was an upright and highly honorable man, but with an old school aristocrat, whose *ipse dixit* was law supreme wherever his power could be exercised. Robert Moultrie was a clerk in his counting room, and his salary, which was his sole dependence, though far above the pittance generally allowed for the services of young men similarly situated, and amply sufficient to warrant him in assuming the expenses of a family, did not elevate him to that importance in society, which would justify him in presuming upon the hand and heart of the daughter of a wealthy shipper.

The character of this young gentleman was unimpeachable, and he was as much respected for his talents as he was for his correct deportment, but—but he was wicked word—but the curse of Gingaukin was on him—he was poor, that is to say, he was not rich, and while all spoke well of him, the wealthy elogised him as vastly their superior, of course, in every respect. Fortune can purchase respect, the quibbles of philanthropists, and cries of equalizers to the contrary notwithstanding, the rich libertine whose character bears the blackness of basest crime, is sometimes looked upon as far more respectable than he whom honest poverty sustains. It is a pity that it is so, but it is too often the case, that glittering villainy is hailed with hearty welcomes, where true worth is despised.

Robert had been in the counting room of Mr. Hallowell since he was fourteen years of age, he had grown up in his family, and by the side of this lovely heiress, whom he had promised to a thing of wealth and show; that thing was in the Indies, amassing riches to lay at the feet of his beautiful bride; but his soul had on it the stain of dishonor and Julia had vowed before God, he should never call her wife. Mr. Hallowell knew that Robert generally attended his daughter to church, went and came with her when she visited her friends, and so on; but he never dreamed that the wily cupid was wielding his darts successfully into the bosoms of both; and

'Why, sir, the cause of my—the reason—that is—the cause of my uneasiness is, I am afraid her father will not consent.'

'Will not consent!...Who is he?...refer me to him, I'll settle the matter.'

'He is a rich man, sir, and I am not rich.'

'His daughter loves you, does she?'

'I think...I...yes sir.'

'She says she does, any how, don't she?'

'Why, I...yes—she—she—yes, sir, she has said as much.'

'Is the old fellow very rich?'

'I believe, sir, he is to...tolerable well off.'

'And he won't consent! By the powers of love he must be an old Turk—he won't hey! here give me his name, I'll soon

settle the matter; but stop—has he any thing against you? Is he acquainted with your character? Does he know me? Here the old gentleman went over a string of questions which Robert felt no disposition to answer, and which it is not worth while to relate. The conclusion of the conference left Robert in the possession of a check for one thousand dollars, a letter of introduction to Parson Green of the Presbyterian church, and the following advice from the lips of his father-in-law in perspective. He was to run away with the girl—to use his (Mr. Hallowell's) carriage, and George, his black waiter, was to drive it, and so forth.

Robert governed himself in strict accordance with the advice given, and before Parson Green, whose scruples of conscience were quieted by the introductory, they were soon pronounced man and wife, and jumped into the carriage followed by the blessing of Parson Green whose fee was a small part of the thousand dollar check. George was directed to drive the carriage to the country residence of a rich old childless uncle of Robert's, who lived about five miles from the city, to whom the secret was told; the old man thought the joke too good a one not to be enjoyed, he urged a candid revelation of all that effected his feelings and promised his assistance to relieve him to whatever amount it would be required. Robert succeeded, however, in putting him off for that time, and trembled at the thought, when at their next meeting he related the matter to Julia.

'I thought,' said she laughing, 'you were not so anxious to ask the old gentleman as you appeared to be: now that was stumper, Robert. Why did you not tell him? Why did you not? Ha! ha! Julia, do you think he suspects us? Not a whit more than does the King of the French.'

'Well, Julia, to tell the truth about the matter, I left you this morning with the intention of telling him all about our affection for each other; and if he refused, I was determined to act for myself without further advice, but when I came before him, I felt something in my throat choking me, and I could scarcely talk to him about business, much less about love affairs. I could no more speak about it than fly...indeed, I think I could have flown the easiest:—I felt like a lord when I was at your side, and like a sheep when at his; but, Julia, if we are obliged to run away, desperation will make us both bold. An arrival from the Indies, you know, will soon settle the matter.'

'Now you're for talking about running away; I won't, Robert, indeed I won't, until it comes to the latest pinch: and I won't talk about it, so good night.'

Julia flitted away and left her lover alone in his glory, to meditate upon the cruelty of the gods, and the apparent light-heartedness of her for whose sake he felt that he could encounter a panther, but could not say a word to her father upon the subject. She left him abruptly—a miss succeeded, followed soon by a reconciliation, and a few protestations of everlasting love and attachment. These are the natural consequences of love.

The lovers met oftener than ever, and the voyage from the Indies being threatened, it became necessary that they should prepare for the trials that seemed to await them. In the mean time Mr. Hallowell was endeavoring to ascertain the cause of his clerk's unhappiness, more for the good of the young man, than that he cared about the unimportant mistakes made by him in his accounts. The next opportunity that offered he repeated his former question, and insisted on an immediate reply. Robert stuttered and stammered a good deal, and at last came out with it:—'I am attached to a young lady in the city, sir, and I have reason to believe that she is as much attached to me; but there is an obstacle in the way, and—'

'Now you're for talking about running away; I won't, Robert, indeed I won't, until it comes to the latest pinch: and I won't talk about it, so good night.'

'And here said,' said the uncle, imitating Mr. Hallowell's manner; 'is a draft for twelve thousand, and from henceforth you are to consider yourselves my heirs and successors to all I possess. Here, be happy.'

'The plot was devised and recommended by Julia,' said Robert; 'and she, of course, is entitled to the whole....which I resign to her with all my heart.'

'And I herewith,' said Julia, appointing my agent to take charge of my property and manage my affairs.'

The old folks embraced each other, laughed, and embraced again. That day, and many days thereafter, were spent in mirth and festivity, and the affair went off finely.

THE UNFORTUNATE.

A very interesting article in the last Asiatic Journal, on the subject of 'Rejected Lovers,' enumerates some striking as well as startling love adventures which have occurred among the society of the English in India. We give below the most remarkable anecdote which is told in the circle of Madras.

An affection had sprung up between two young persons acquainted with each other from their childhood, which received the approbation of their mutual friends, the youth of the parties however,...the lady being only fifteen and the gentleman three years her senior,—rendered it advisable that the marriage should not take place until both had reached a more mature age. The failure of some expectations obliged the lover to accept a cadetship, and with the full consent of his relations, he went out to India under an engagement to send for his betrothed as soon as circumstances would admit of his taking upon him the expense of maintaining a wife. The youth continued true to his first attachment during a considerable period and the receipt of the lady's portrait, which was forwarded to him just as she had attained the full bloom of womanhood, showed that the promise she had given of beauty had been more than fulfilled. At length feeling himself to be in a condition to support an increased establishment, he wrote to the lady requesting her to come out to him, and she, never having thought of any one else, obeyed the mandate as soon as it was possible for her to embark on her voyage.

She would not, however, consent to enter into an engagement with him until she should have procured a written testimonial from the pen of her first lover, that she had given him no cause for the imputation which had been cast upon her, either thro' his own report of the affair at home, or the uncharitable supposition of the world. No argument could induce her to forego this resolution, notwithstanding the Colonel's unwillingness to submit to what he considered unnecessary delay. She went to Madras. Captain S—— was up the country at the time, but letters were immediately despatched to him, demanding the contradiction of the scandal; meanwhile, the residents of Madras came forward in the handsomest manner, with assurances of respect and regard, and in due course of post the document arrived which she had travelled so far to obtain. She had now, to all appearances surmounted the evils of her destiny; the purity of her fame was established, and an impassioned lover waited

to receive her hand. The Colonel had commissioned the captain of the ship to make several expensive purchases for his bride at Madras; these had all been embarked for Ceylon, but the lady for whom they were intended did not live to accompany them. The excitement which had so wonderfully enabled her to brave every difficulty, having ceased, she sunk rapidly, and had scarcely received the congratulations of her innocence, before the pulsations of a too deeply agitated heart stopped and life ebbed away. This melancholy event occasioned the deepest regret to all the society of the presidency, and is still remembered by many with almost undiminished sorrow.

An opulent Printer of London, who had long been a compositor, requested of his executors to have the following epitaph engraved on his grave stone after his death. We hope that some of the compositors of the United States, who make writers say the most grotesque and ridiculous nonsense in print, will, as an atonement for their manifold typographical errors, be seized before their demise, with such conscientious scruples as those felt by the honest London printer, and that they will, in the true spirit of repentance, order a similar epitaph to be inscribed on their tomb-stones.

* No more shall cloy hard perplex my brain,
No more shall type's small face my eye-balls strain;
No more the proof's foul page create me trouble,
By errors, transpositions, outs and doubles,
No more to overrun shall I begin,
No more by driving out or taking in.
The stubborn pressman's frown I now may scoff—
Revised, corrected, finally—work'd off.'

Stealing Papers.—The Public Ledger contains an amusing account of the detection of a wealthy gentleman in stealing a newspaper. For the last two years or more, some one had been in the constant practice of taking the papers which belonged to a certain establishment without leaving an equivalent in exchange. A conspicuous individual was for some time suspected, but on account of his respectability, he was not charged with the theft. A few evenings since, being seated at one of the windows, he was seen by several gentlemen to slyly fold a newspaper, & after cautiously looking round, he hurriedly thrust it into his pocket. When asked whether he had seen such a paper, he replied, with great nonchalance, that a gentleman was reading it a few minutes previous at the table. The interrogator rejoined, that the gentleman who was reading it had put it into his pocket. Then he must be a damned rascal, replied he who had taken it, and the application of the epithet was unanimously agreed to. Upon this he began to think that he was suspected; and was seen to take the very identical paper from its hiding place and lay it on the table. *Boston Post.*

A Highland funeral.—On Friday week the remains of Miss Macdonnell, youngest daughter of the late Glengarry, were interred in the family burying ground at Invergarry, on the banks of Loch Oich. The present Chief Glengarry officiated as principal mourner, dressed in the Highland costume, and preceded by the clan piper, playing the coronach or lament. A cousin of Glengarry, (a son of the late Sir Wm. Forbes,) was present, also in the Highland dress, with Chisholm of Chisholm, M. P., and other relations and friends. The body was brought by the Rob Roy steamer from Glasgow to the Crinan Canal, and from thence was conveyed by the Helen Macgregor, to one of the locks in the Caledonian Canal, near the burying ground. The effect of the scene, after the coffin was taken from the vessel, and conveyed by the clansmen, amidst the wild music of the wilder hills and glens of that country, was highly impressive, especially to the English ladies and gentlemen, passengers in the vessel, who for the first time witnessed a solemnity of the kind in the Highlands.

Very remarkable.—A lady, who resides at Monkwearmouth, had when a child about four years of age, two small pebbles put into her ears by an elder sister in play, which being pressed too far, penetrated the cavity of her ears and could not be extracted. The circumstance was attended with a slight pain and swelling of the glands one of the stones about seven years afterwards was voided through the same aperture. Within the last few days a lady experienced a slight pain in the ear, accompanied by a swelling in the glands, and difficulty of swallowing; and, to her astonishment, on Tuesday last, the other stone appeared within the cavity of the ear, and was with ease extracted, after having remained in the head upwards of forty four years. *Sunderland Herald.*

It was in 1797 that La Minerve (in which Lord Nelson had taken his passage to join Earl St. Vincent, a few days previous to the glorious 14th of February,) captured during the night, the Sabine Spanish frigate, and silenced another. The dawn of day discovered the whole Spanish fleet in pursuit of her. While the enemy's leading line of battle ships in chase were within gun shot of the La Minerve, a man fell overboard. Notwithstanding the injury received in her recent actions, Captain (now Sir George Cockburn,) immediately tacked, exchanged broadsides with the Spaniards, picked up the man, and got off in triumph with the loss of his prize. Lord Nelson used to advert' to this as one of the finest things he ever heard of.

The following humorous argument against railroads appeared in the New York Gazette sometime since. The Gazette says it was used by a canal stockholder:—

'He saw what would be the effect of it; that it would set the whole world a gadding. Twenty miles an hour, Sir! Why you will not be able to keep an apprentice boy at his work; every Saturday evening he must take a trip to Ohio, to spend the Sabbath with his sweetheart. All local attachments must be at an end. It will encourage flightiness of intellect. Veracious people will turn into the most immeasurable liars; all their conceptions will be exaggerated by their magnificent notions of distance. Only a hundred miles off! Tut nonsense, I'll step across, madam, and bring your fan!' 'Pray, Sir, will you dine with me at my little box at Alleghany?' 'Why, indeed, I don't know—I shall be in town until twelve. Well, I shall be there, but you must let me off in time for the theatre.' And then, Sir, there will be barrels of pork, and cargoes of flour, and chandlins of coals, and lead and whiskey, and such like sober things, that have been used to sober travelling, away like set of sky rockets. It will upset all the gravity of the nation. If two gentlemen have an affair of honor, they have only to steal off to the Rocky Mountains and there no jurisdiction can touch them. And then sir, think of flying for debt. A set of bailiffs mounted on bomb-shells would not overtake an absconded debtor, only give him a fair start. Upon the whole, Sir, it is a pestilential, topsy-turvy, harum-skarum whirligig. Give me the old, solemn straight forward regular Dutch canal—three miles an hour for expresses, and two for jug and trot journeys—with a yoke of oxen for a heavy load. I go for beasts of burden; it is more primitive and scriptural, and suits a moral and religious people better. None of your hop-skip-and-jump whimsics now for me.'

The President of the UNITED STATES has, as will appear from the latest Washington and New York papers, been suffering under an illness of so severe a character, as at one time to alarm his friends for his safety, and even to cause a report to be circulated that he was dead. He is now recovering.

Two nights ago the President was taken with a cough, which was succeeded by a considerable bleeding from the lungs. He had suffered for sometime previously with a severe pain in his side. He was relieved from both unpleasant symptoms, in some degree, by the lancet. Night before last the hemorrhage from the lungs recurred, and was again stopped by the same process and other applications. He is now extremely weak, from the effect of the disorder and the remedies, but is better, and considered by his physicians in no immediate danger. Many years ago he was affected in the same way, and recovered without serious injury or even a long depression of his health... *Washington Globe, Tuesday.*

Last evening the President was evidently better, and will doubtless be restored to his wonted health and activity in a few days. The shock he sustained was a very serious one, and at one time excited the most serious apprehensions among his friends political and personal, for the safety of his life. The demise of the President at such a juncture would in all probability have dissolved the party known by the name of the Jackson Party, into its original elements, and hence much of the alarm so visible in the faces of his immediate adherents... *Washington Correspondent, New York Courier.*

The President's Health.—The effusion of blood from the President's lungs has ceased. His physician now anticipates a speedy recovery. *Washington Globe.*

SANTA ANNA'S PROTEST.

Translation:

Office of the Private Secretary of the President of the Republic of Mexico, General-in-Chief of the army of operations.

I, Antonio Lopez de Santa Anna, President of the Republic of Mexico, and General-in-Chief of the army of operations against Texas, do appear by means of this official document before the government ad interim of the people Texas, in order to show to them by this, that I am resolved to publish to the civilized world the following protest.

I protest against the violation of the faith engaged in the agreement made between me and the government of Texas, signed the 14th May ult. and commenced verbally with the General-in-Chief of the army of Texas, Samuel Houston, and T. J. Rusk, Secretary of War, wherein the following is stipulated.

I protest 1st. For having been treated more like an ordinary criminal than as a prisoner of war, the head of a respectable nation, even after the agreements had been commenced.

I protest 2nd. For the treatment as prisoners of war, and ill usage received by the Mexican general, Adrian Wall, who had come into the Texian camp with a flag of truce, under the safe guard and word of honor of Gen. Houston, and with the consent of the members of the Cabinet.

I protest 3d. Against the non-fulfilment of the exchange of prisoners, stipulated in the 9th article, inasmuch as up to the present time, not even one Mexican prisoner of war has been set at liberty given to all the Texians in possession of the army under my command.

4th. Because the 'sine qua non' of the 10th article, as follows, has not been carried into effect, which is, that I shall be sent to Vera Cruz when the government shall deem it proper; whereas the President himself and the Cabinet of Texas, being convinced that I had punctually fulfilled all my engagements, viz. that the Mexican army, 4000 strong, should retreat from the position it occupied on the Brazos to beyond 'Rio Grande,' that all the property should be given up, also the prisoners of war...had determined on my embarking on the Texian schooner of war, the Invincible, in which I finally did embark on the 1st of June inst. after addressing a short farewell to the Texans where I thanked them for their generous behaviour, & offered them my eternal gratitude.

5th. For the act of violence committed on my person, and abuse to which I have been exposed, in compelling me again to come on shore, on the 4th instant, merely because 130 volunteers, under the command of Gen. Thos. Green, recently landed on the beach at Velasco from New Orleans, had with tumult and with threats requested that my person should be placed at their disposal; which took place on the very day that the government received from Gen. Filisola, the answer that he had strictly fulfilled that which had been agreed upon. I repeat that I protest against the President and Cabinet's condescension in issuing orders for that measure, thereby making a show of me before these men, as in former times was done with the chiefs of conquered nations, with this difference, that in my case a solemn treaty already existed.

Finally, I protest against the violence kept up towards me by being placed in a narrow prison, surrounded with sentinels, and suffering all the privations which absolutely render life insupportable, or tend to hasten death; and finally, for being uncertain of my future fate, and that of the other prisoners, notwithstanding a solemn treaty.

Under these circumstances, I appeal to the judgment of civilized nations, to the conscience of the citizens who compose the Cabinet; and, above all, to the Supreme Ruler of mortals, who has placed the existence and happiness of—the faith of treasurers and the punctual fulfilment of engagements. God and Liberty.

(Signed)

ANT. LOPEZ DE SANTA ANNA.

June 9, 1836.

To his Exc. President D. G. Burnet.

Mr. Sherwood has brought before the Parliament of Upper Canada, the subject of Mr. Papineau's revolutionary letter addressed to Mr Speaker Bidwell, when inclosing copies of the resolutions adopted by our collective wisdom, at the commencement of the session of 1835. It will be remembered that Mr Biddell kept this precious document safely in his pockets for some weeks, until the very evening, or rather morning, preceding the dissolution, when he clandestinely laid it before the assembly, few members being then present. An attempt was made at the next meeting to have the letter returned to Mr Papineau, but the discussion was interrupted, ere a vote was taken, by the 'rude summons' of the Gentleman Usher. Mr Sherwood was of opinion, that as the last assembly have not formally noticed this extraordinary epistle, it became the duty of the present House to consider the subject. In a speech of some length, wherein the Lower Canada agitators are far from meeting with honied compliments, and the firm and loyal character of the Upper Canadians is extolled, to whom such propositions and schemes as Mr Papineau suggests, and such principles as he invokes, are insulting. Mr Sherwood concluded with a motion to refer the letter to a select committee. From that body we look for an open disavowal of the plots hatched by Bidwell and Papineau against the supremacy of the Parent State... an exposure of those infamous libels upon the well tried loyalty of the Upper Canadians, with which the letter in question abounds, by supposing they could participate in its sentiments,—an assertion of the rights of the Upper Province, which are withheld positively or indirectly by the demagogues that here are in power—and concluding with a prompt rejection from its journals of the document so clandestinely entered upon its pages. To this latter course our assembly cannot reasonably object, for they have shewn to their brethren in Upper Canada an excellent, and well known precedent, which, for the benefit of the committee to which the subject is referred, we shall here notice.

Mr. Christie having been repeatedly expelled, contrary to every principle of equity and justice, by the Assembly, thought proper to bring his case under the consideration of the Colonial Office, and Lord Goderich transmitted a despatch on the subject, which was laid before the Assembly by the Governor in Chief. This body, however, considered themselves immaculate and infallible—the interference of the Colonial Secretary, by citing cases against their assumption of authority, could not be tolerated—and in the name and behalf of the insulted people of Lower Canada, the documents in question were erased from their journals. A similar course on the part of the Upper Canada Assembly, would be but a fair retaliation for the injury inflicted upon the cause of the constitution, by the answer made to Sir John Colborne's speech at the opening of the last session, and the corresponding sentiments of the resolutions

of Lower Canada, having been designedly invoked in England, as proofs of a common feeling for the demagogues and agitators of our Province, on the part of the representatives of Upper Canada—a community of sentiment which did not in reality exist.—*Montreal Gazette.*

PARLIAMENT OF UPPER CANADA.

House of Assembly.

MR. PAPINEAU'S LETTER.

Mr. Sherwood, agreeably to notice, moved that that part of the order of the day referring to Mr. Papineau's letter be taken up, which being agreed to, the gentleman delivered himself in substance as follows:—

'Mr. Speaker,—It was my intention, when I gave notice that I would move for the reading of that part of the Journals relating to a certain letter received from Mr. Papineau, Speaker of the House of Assembly of Lower Canada, and the resolutions of the said Assembly accompanying the same, to have taken a different course from the one I shall now pursue. Since then I have given the matter a good deal of consideration, and I feel that the object I have in view, will be far better answered by submitting it to a Select Committee, with power to send for persons and papers. By adopting this proceeding, a good deal of important information may be elicited, and a report drawn up with deliberation may be made, which may form the foundation of an Address to the King upon the political state of the Canadas. In the Speech of Sir John Colborne, at the opening of the second session of the twelfth Parliament, it is stated that 'the peculiar position of Lower Canada, and the similar constitution under which the institutions of both colonies are secured, do not allow the dissensions in that Province to be regarded by you with indifference, nor indeed without deep regret, anxiety and apprehension. The injurious effects of their influence have already been experienced; they have tended apparently to discourage emigration, and the transfer of capital to this country; and have acted disadvantageously in respect to the terms on which the large loan authorised by the Legislature was recently negotiated in England. But, whatever measures may be adopted in consequence of the enquiries of the Commissioners, or whatever alterations may be proposed to remedy the evils to which I have adverted, you may rest assured that the constitution of these Provinces will be firmly upheld.' This manly and firm language on the part of Sir John Colborne, was received by the Constitutionalists throughout the province with feelings of lively satisfaction, and was renewed assurance of the determination of the British Government to maintain and uphold our admirable constitution. This intimation however was received in a very different spirit by the Provincial Assembly which was then in power; for in their address in answer to the Speech, they said,—'We deeply regret that your Excellency has been advised to animadvert upon the affairs of the sister Province, which has been engaged in a long and arduous struggle for an indispensable amelioration of their institutions and the manner of their administration. We respectfully but firmly express our respect for their patriotic exertions, and we do acquit them of being the cause of any of the dissensions and embarrassments existing in the country.' No sooner had this intelligence been received by the Assembly of Lower Canada, which was then in session, than the resolutions I have referred to were passed and transmitted by Mr. Papineau, with his letter, to the then Speaker of our Assembly. The letter bears date the 15th March, 1836, and was no doubt received within eight or ten days afterwards by Mr. Bidwell, the Speaker of the Assembly; but instead of its being laid before the House immediately upon its receipt, it was retained by him until the evening of the 19th of April, or rather till between the hours of one and two o'clock in the morning of the 20th of April, the day upon which the House was prorogued. Why this conduct was pursued by the Speaker is for hon. Members to infer. When the House met on the 20th of April, and as soon as the routine business had gone through, Mr. Robinson, seconded by Mr. N'Nab, moved that it be resolved... that the letter from L. J. Papineau, Esq., the Hon. the Speaker of the House of Assembly of Lower Canada, dated the 15th March, and also certain resolutions adopted by that body on the 15th February last, on the political state of the British American Colonies, both of which were directed to the Hon. the Speaker of this House as its 'organ,' and by him laid on the table on the evening of yesterday, contain sentiments and opinions subversive of the principles of the British Constitution, which this House, representing the loyal inhabitants of Upper Canada, do not respond to, but most directly and decidedly dissent from, be not entered on the Journals of this House, but be returned to the Hon. the Speaker of the House of Assembly of Lower Canada.' Upon this resolution, a long debate ensued, and before the opinion of the House could be taken upon it, the Gentleman Usher of the Black Rod appeared at the bar of the House, & delivered his Excellency's command for the immediate attendance of the House at the bar of the Legislative Council Chamber to be prorogued. Had the opinion of the House been taken upon this resolution, and had it been negative, perhaps I should not have entered upon this question now; but as the debate was incomplete, and no decision was come to by the House, I feel it my duty as well as that of every

Hon. Member of this House, to follow it up now, in order to get the opinion of hon. Members upon the doctrines and principles contained in the said documents. Mr. Speaker Papineau, instead of transmitting the resolutions of the House as directed, has chosen to exceed his authority, and has written a letter containing opinions which any British subject, and every individual who desires to maintain the connexion between this province and the mother country, repudiates. Mr. Papineau in his letter states, that 'their Ministers, (meaning the British Ministry) we impeach as being unwilling to effect the grand work of peace and conciliation when charged so to do. We impeach them for their instructions on the 17th July, 1835, advised with a view to impose a government upon us, which will be more irresponsible than it has ever been in times past, more prodigal of our lands and tenures which constitute the common fund, more oppressive by the number of its agents and their excessive emoluments, out of all just proportion to the value of the services rendered, and more servile on account of its more direct dependence on Downing street, where they never understood where they are unwilling to understand, that the state of society all over continental America requires that the forms of its government should approximate nearer to that selected under propitious circumstances, and after mature consideration, by the wise statesmen of the neighboring Union, than to those into which chance and past ages have moulded European societies.' Sentiments more revolutionary could not be advanced. The constitutional candidates, at every election throughout the Province, denounced them, and the approbation or disapprobation of Mr. Papineau's letter was merely the test by which it was ascertained whether man's principles were conservative or revolutionary. The result of the elections has proved that we have no feelings in common with the man who has given publicity to such opinions, and consequently the majority of this House will pass condemnation upon them. I feel perfectly convinced that a decided majority of this House feel as I do; for Honorable gentlemen who recorded their votes in favor of the sentiments contained in the Address in answer to the Speech of Sir Francis Bond Head at the opening of the present Session, and which sentiments his Excellency has declared, the people of Upper Canada will appreciate, and that history will be proud to record them, can never sanction statements and opinions so revolutionary, and which have so direct a tendency to subvert the true principles of our constitution—a constitution which, I feel perfectly assured, a majority of this House are determined to maintain inviolate. To maintain that the affairs of Lower Canada and the conduct of the agitators in that Province have no effect upon this Province, is to contend for that which every day's experience disproves. Have we not seen in that province the local Legislature divided against itself—one House striving to destroy the other? Have we not seen the Judges of the province for years without receiving their salaries, and dependent on their mechanics and tradesmen, whose causes they are called upon to decide, and who are constantly exposed to calumnious charges which they are not afforded an opportunity of refuting? Have we not seen the House of Assembly, of which Mr. Papineau is the organ, decline to proceed in the business of the country, and thereby virtually deprive the province of its constitution? Have not all these things had an injurious effect upon this province? They certainly have. They have, to use the words of Sir John, checked emigration, and have produced the most serious evils in the country. Mr. Sherwood then read the following Resolution:—'Mr. Sherwood, seconded by Mr. Jones, moves that a Select committee be appointed to take into consideration that part of the Journals of this House, so far as it regards certain resolutions of the House of Assembly of Lower Canada; and a letter from the hon. L. J. Papineau, Speaker of the said House, accompanying the same, with power to send for persons and papers, and to report thereon' and that Messrs. Prince, Holtham, M'Na, Ralph, Cartwright, Draper, Robinson, and Jones, do compose the said committee; and that the 29th Rule of the House be dispensed with, so far as it affects the same, which was carried without debate or a dissenting voice.

GREAT FIRE—FIFTY FOUR HOUSES BURNT.

Once more we have to record the fact of an awful and disastrous conflagration in Quebec. Shortly after 10, P. M. on Thursday last, the wooden house in Champlain street, near Diamond Harbour, occupied by Mrs. Kelly as a boarding house, was discovered to be on fire. The fact that this was the fourth time that fire had occurred in this neighborhood within the last three or four years, and that on each occasion great destruction of property had ensued, caused much confusion, and in the hurry gained head, and ignited the opposite dwelling-house, which was also wood. A fresh breeze from the westward quickly spread the flames, and before the alarm was given throughout the town, at least a dozen houses were enveloped in flames. On arriving at the scene we found every one in the neighborhood endeavoring to save their moveables, and the fire spreading from one side of the street to the other, with a rapidity that rendered this no easy matter. All this time not a single engine was in attendance, and when the fire engines of the

Alliance Fire Assurance Company, the Commissariat, and the Royal Artillery did arrive, they were rendered useless from the want of water. Not a single carter was in attendance, as far as we have been able to ascertain, and from the circumstance of the tide being out the engines could only, with great difficulty, bring their suction gear into operation. All their exertions however were useless;—the fire was at an end only when in its way there was literally nothing more to burn!—The narrowness of the street, and the violence with which the flames raged along the row of wooden houses, rendered it impossible for the Alliance engine, which was the foremost, the street not being wide enough to admit of two playing abreast, to do more than retreat as soon, and often even before it could have a chance of playing. After about forty houses had been thus consumed, it was seen that nothing but pulling down one or two of the wooden dwelling-houses could be of any avail. This, however, requires the sanction of three Magistrates, or otherwise the individuals so pulling down are held responsible, a predicament in which very naturally no one present wished to be placed. Several persons seeing the emergency of the case set about looking for Magistrates, who were however not to be found, and it was not until about a quarter of an hour afterwards that the necessary authority was obtained. The work of demolition was immediately begun with alacrity on the house occupied by Mr. William Burns, blacksmith, which our readers are aware is about four buildings from the inclined plane, on the left hand side. It will be perceived that by this time the premises of Mr. Robert Martin, Grocer & Ship Chandler, were in great danger, and in fact that the only chance of saving them was by demolishing the wooden house alluded to. But this was no easy matter, as the sequel proved, for before the process of demolition was half effected, those engaged in it had to quit and fly to cooler quarters. In a few minutes the house was a sheet of flames, and the destruction of the whole block was then perceived to be inevitable. The Artillery engine attempted several times to keep Mr. Martin's small store adjoining his house from catching, but the want of water frustrated all endeavors. In a short time Mr. Martin's premises were on fire, & these being the last of the block, the conflagration ceased as we have already stated, there being no farther buildings within its reach, the distance between Mr. Martin's premises and the late Mr. Hamilton's stores to the north of the inclined plane being about two acres. The general complaint in Quebec after a fire, has been that every thing was terribly mismanaged, which cannot be the case in the present instance, on Thursday night, there actually having been no management at all. The fire was allowed to roll on in its grand and awful course until *forty-four* dwelling houses, besides stores and other buildings, were consumed, and all this without the fire having been pumped upon for upwards of half an hour, putting the exertions of the three engines together. No blame is however attributed to them; it must be laid solely to the apathy of the citizens, who appear to have become so used to fires that they do not think it worth while to move out of doors when an alarm is given. The number of citizens in attendance on Thursday night was very small...astonishingly so when the great numbers at previous fires is considered, & the people of the immediate neighborhood, showed no activity in any attempt at arresting the progress of the flames. It was not until a late hour that the Magistrates shewed themselves in any number. Not one of the city engines was in attendance, the Alliance and the two belonging to the Military being only there. A large amount of property changed owners, being appropriated by the light-fingered gentry, several of whom were summarily chastised on the spot.

We understand that but for the praiseworthy exertions of George Black, Esq., who with a large number of his workmen proceeded to the scene of action, the fire would have extended in all probability as far as the Mariner's Chapel, at Diamond Harbour. Mr. Black, however, having caused the demolition of a house next but one to that in which the fire originated, the flames very fortunately extended no further.

MISSISKOU STANDARD. FREELIGHSBURG, DEC. 6, 1836.

The 'tide of time,' of which 'the ceaseless flow' is quickly but silently rolling us onward to the broad ocean of eternity, has turned up to us circumstances, by which we are induced to leave this part of the country for the present. Our connexion with the Standard will, therefore, terminate with this number.

It is with a feeling of regret, that we bid farewell to this beautiful country and its hospitable inhabitants,—a feeling which is tempered only by the hopes of the future. But to what place soever it may be our lot to go, or into what circumstances soever it may be our lot to be cast, we shall bear with us the most warm attachment to the Townships, and a sincere desire to promote their interests to the best of our humble ability.

It is requested that all Communications,

for the Missiskoui Standard, should be addressed, post paid, to JOSEPH D. GILMAN, Printer; to whom also, or to the regularly authorised Agents, *all payments must be made.*

The hopes of the French leaders with regard to Upper Canada, are fairly blasted. The reception with which Papineau's letter is likely to meet, will be looked upon by all constitutionalists in this Province with unmixed joy. There is not the least doubt that the Upper Canada Assembly will use that letter as the foundation for a report which must strengthen the constitutional cause in Lower Canada. Nor is this all. We hope that it will be a prelude to demands from Upper Canada to the Home Government to fulfil the wishes of the whole English population in the Canadas, by placing the navigation & improvement of the St. Lawrence under Imperial authority. This measure would give to the Upper province the benefit of a sea-port, and by enabling a disinterested party to remove obstructions throughout the course of the river, would increase the trade of the country to an unbounded extent.

We shall wait with impatience the Report of the Committee.

For the Montreal Herald.

OBITUARY NOTICE OF THE LATE MR. GRANT.

An individual need not attempt a complete detail of Mr. Grant's endearing and estimable qualities, for hundreds could embalm his memory in separate and distinct panegyrics. His every friend felt himself the peculiar object of his delicate and unbounded kindness; and those, who knew that his purse, his time, his talents and his knowledge were the common property of his friends, knew it from Mr. Grant himself, who seemed to forget whatever he did for others, but from the unerring voice of general gratitude. Instead of saying, that he seemed to forget favors conferred by himself, one may rather say, that he was unconscious of conferring them, for, while doing a kindness, he appeared to feel as if incurring an obligation.—Mr. Grant's most attached friends cannot but find their grief blended with selfishness, for they will daily and hourly experience the dreary blank of an irreparable loss.

So amiable was Mr. Grant's disposition, that many even of the leaders of the anti-constitutional party buried political animosity in personal respect and esteem.

His public conduct, consistent and disinterested and generous though it was, was yet cast into the shade by the private virtues, which hallowed it and freed it from all suspicion of ostentation.

Mr. Grant's demise has awakened the deepest and most general sorrow.

LIST OF LETTERS,

Remaining in the Post Office.

FREELIGHSBURG.

Dec. 5th, 1836.

St. Armand

John B. Clark, George Cook, Charles Short, care of John Bowker, Wolcott R. Searle, Miss Mary Thomas, Marshall Hunt, A. S. Spencer, Henry Bright, Sutton, Ira Janes, J. T. Prentiss.

Married.

At Montreal, on the 28th ult., by the Rev. A. Mathieson, Peter Cowan, Esq., merchant, of Nelsonville, Dunham, to Miss Jane Elizabeth Hackett, of that city.

Births.

In this village, on the 2d instant, Mrs. James Liddell, of a Son.

Notice.

M. Ferres having resigned the office of Clerk to the Commissioners' Court for this parish, the Subscriber informs the public that he has been appointed to the same, and will be ready, at all business hours, to wait on the public.

LEVI KEMP.

St. Armand East, 5th Dec. 1836.

Rifle Corps, turn out!

Santa Anna is released from his irons. David G. Burnett, the mob President of Texas, has resigned, and General Samuel Houston has been appointed substitute pro tem.—Now then, is the time, for the Rifle Corps to turn out and secure a quantum sufficit of Fat TURKIES, for Christmas dinner. TIMOTHY CLEAVELAND, of Churchville, gives notice to ALL REFLEMEN, that they can have an opportunity of testing their skill, by attending at the Hotel of Mr. BARNEY, on Thursday the 28th instant, at the hour of 10 o'clock, A. M. He has got upwards of fifty Turkeys, in safe keeping, and a number of Geese & Dung-hill-fowls, which he will set up on that day, at a distance of 20 rods, and give fair play and no quarters, at the rate of three pence half penny for each time the trigger is pulled, or in other words, for each shot made at a Turkey.

2,000 Minots Lisbon Salt!

in fine condition, just landed from on board the Schooner Malvina—likewise a quantity of blown SALT, —ALSO—a heavy Stock of general

Merchandise,

and for sale Wholesale & Retail by

W. W. SMITH.

Missiskoui Bay, 23d Nov., 1836.

V2—35tf

NEW STORE

AND

New Firm!

THE subscribers have taken the store at Cooksville, St. Armand, formerly occupied by Geo. Cook, Esq., where they have just received a new assortment of Goods, consisting of

Dry Goods,

Groceries, Crockery and Hardware,

Salt, Glass, Nails, etc. etc.

and almost every article called for in a country Store. The above goods will be sold at very reduced prices. The Public are respectfully invited to call and examine for themselves.

Ashes and most kinds of Produce received in exchange for Goods at fair prices.

A. & H. ROBERTS.

Cooksville, Dec. 6, 1836.

Just Received,

30 chests Y. H. Tea,

25 do. H. S. do.

15 do. Souchang do.

10 do. Hyson do.

25 Bags Rio Coffee,

25 Kegs Tobacco,

15 Boxes Saunders Caven-

dish do.

6 Kegs Ladies Twist do.

20 Bags Pepper and Pimento,

40 Matts Capia,

2 Tons Trinedad Sugar,

2,000 Wt. Double Refined

Loaf Sugar,

and a variety of articles not enumerated, for sale

by W. W. SMITH.

Missiskoui Bay, Dec. 6, 1836.

V2—35tf

500 Bushels St. Ubes SALT, also, a general assortment of

Dry Goods,

Groceries, Hardware,

Crockery, Iron, Nails,

Oil, Glass, &c. &c.,

Just received and for sale by

RUSSELL & ROBERTS.

Wanted,

And the highest price will be paid for

Dung-hill fowls,

Turkeys & Geese,

to be well dressed and of good quality, and delivered to us between the 15th day of Dec., next, and the 1st of January, 1837.

RUSSELL & ROBERTS.

Missiskoui Bay, Nov. 29th, 1836.

V2—34tf

Notice.

THE subscriber is paying Cash for

Oats, Pork, Butter and Cheese,

and as soon as the Sleighting commences will pay Cash for well dressed

Turkeys, Geese, Ducks,

Hens, and Squirrels,

and undressed Partridges.

H. M. CHANDLER.

Freelighsburg, Nov. 29th 1836.

V2—34tf

Notice.

THE subscriber will purchase and pay the

highest price, in goods or part cash, for

Dung-Hill Fowls,

Turkeys, & Geese,

to be of a good quality and well dressed, delivered

at his Store, in Freelighsburg, between the 15th day of December next and the first day of January, 1837.

LEVI KEMP.

Freelighsburg, Nov. 12, 1836.

V2—32tf

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THE MAST HEAD—ARTICLES OF WAR.

'What are you doing here, Sir?' cried Mr. Smallsole to our hero. 'Nothing at all, Sir,' replied Jack. 'Then I'll give you something to do, Sir. Go up to the mast-head, and wait there till I call you down. Come, Sir, I'll shew you the way,' continued the master, walking aft. Jack followed till they were on the quarter-deck. 'Now, Sir, up to the main-top-gallant mast-head; perch yourself upon the cross-trees...up with you.' 'What am I to go up there for, Sir?' inquired Jack. 'For punishment, Sir,' replied the master. 'What have I done, Sir?' 'No reply, Sir...up with you.' 'If you please, Sir,' replied Jack, 'I should wish to argue this point a little.' 'Argue the point,' roared Mr. Smallsole. 'By Jove I'll teach you to argue the point...away with you, Sir.' 'If you please, Sir,' continued Jack, 'the Captain told me that the articles of war were the rules and regulations by which every one in the service was to be guided. Now, Sir,' said Jack, 'I have read them over till I know them by heart, and there is not one word of mast-heading in the whole of them.' Here Jack took the articles out of his pocket and unfolded them. 'Will you go to the mast-head, Sir, or will you not?' said Mr. Smallsole. 'Will you shew me the mast-head in the articles of war, Sir,' replied Jack; 'here they are.' 'I tell you, Sir, to go to the mast-head; if not I'll be d—d if I don't hoist you up in a bread-bag.' 'There's nothing about bread-bags in the articles of war,' replied Jack; 'but I'll tell you what there is, Sir; and Jack commenced reading, 'all flag officers and all persons in or belonging to his majesty's ships or vessels of war, being guilty of profane oaths, execrations, drunkenness, uncleanness, or other scandalous actions in derogation of God's honour, and corruption of good manners, shall incur such punishment as...'. 'Damnation!' cried the master, who was mad with rage, hearing that the whole ship's company were laughing. 'No, Sir, not damnation,' replied Jack, 'that's when he's tried above; but according to the nature and degree of the offence.' 'Will you go to the mast-head, Sir, or will you not?' 'If you please,' replied Jack, 'I'd rather not.' 'Then Sir, consider yourself under an arrest. I'll try you by a court-martial. Go down below, Sir.' 'With the greatest of pleasure, Sir,' replied Jack, 'that's all right, and according to the articles of war, which are to guide us all.' Jack folded up his articles of war, put them into his pocket, and went down into the berth. (The Captain quietly explains the matter to the juvenile theorist, and ends by requiring obedience.) 'Certainly, Sir,' replied Jack, 'now that I am aware of your wishes.' 'You will oblige me, Mr. Easy, by going on the quarter-deck, and wait there till I come up.' Jack made his best bow and exit. 'Old Jolliffe told me that I should have to go,' said Jack to himself, 'and he was right so far; but hang me if I hadn't the best of the argument, and that's all I care about.' Captain Wilson sent for the master, and reprimanded him for his oppression, as it was evident that there was no ground for punishment, and he forbade him ever to mast-head another midshipman, but to report his conduct to the first lieutenant or himself. He then proceeded to the quarter-deck, and, calling for Mr. Easy, gave him what appeared to be a very severe reprimand, which Jack looked upon very quietly, because it was all zeal on the Captain's part to give it, and all zeal on his own to take it. Our hero was then ordered to the mast-head. Jack took off his hat, and took three or four steps, in obedience to the order—and then returned and made his best bow, inquired of Captain Wilson whether he wished him to go to the fore or to the main mast-head? 'To the main-mast-head?' 'To the main, Mr. Easy,' replied the Captain, biting his lips...Jack ascended three spokes of the Jacob's ladder, when he again stopped and took off his hat. 'I beg your pardon, Captain Wilson—you have not informed me whether it is your wish that I should go to the top, or the top-gallant cross-trees?' 'To the top-gallant cross-trees, Mr. Easy,' replied the Captain. Jack ascended, taking it very easy; he stopped at the main-top for breath—at the main-top mast-head, to look about him; and, at last, gained the spot agreed upon, when he seated himself, and, taking out the articles of war, commenced them again, to ascertain whether he could not have strengthened his arguments.—Capt. Marryat's 'Mr. Midshipman Easy.'

An interesting trial....An examination took place at Lowell last week, before the Police Justices of a young man charged with stealing a promissory note made by him to a young girl, to whom at the time it was made, he was engaged in marriage. We learn from the Lowell Courier, that the complaint was entered by the overseer at the Lawrence mills, and the young woman was summoned as a witness, and appeared, unwillingly. From the testimony in the case we have gathered the following summary of facts. The defendant and witness had been for some months intimate in what is called in the country a courting way. She lent him money, for which he gave her notes. He omitted his visits, and after a while, she, wanting the money, caused the notes to be sued. Subsequently the suits were abandoned, the notes taken up, and a new one given for \$200 dollars. At the time of these transactions, a reconciliation took place—he pro-

mised to marry her....they mutually agreed to keep the giving of the new note a secret, and things went on in the old way. A short time before the trial, he called upon her one morning, found her sick a bed—her nurse present—and told her he was published to be married to another girl, and had come to settle with her, pay her the money and take up his note. Upon his asking to see the note, she gave the keys of her trunk to her nurse, and directed her to bring her (the witness's) bank book, in which she said the note was, without opening it. The nurse did as she had been directed, and then left the room. Neither the nurse nor the witness could say positively, the note was there, for the witness fainted, and became wholly unconscious of what passed. Upon the nurse's return to the room, after a considerable absence, she found the witness nearly, if not quite senseless—the defendant gone—the bank book on the window—no note, and no money. There are thirty boarders belonging to the house where these events took place. Sometime afterwards upon being questioned by the girl's brother about paying the girl what he owed her, he said, 'I have got up my note (or notes, the brother was not certain which), and that is all I want.' After this, the girl consulted counsel, and by advice, inquired of the boarders if they had seen any money in or about her room, and they denied that they had. After the scene at the sick bed, and before this examination, the defendant was married. The court ordered the defendant to appear for trial at the court of Common Pleas, December term, at Cambridge.

THE WORLD.—What is the world, even to those who love it? who are intoxicated with the pleasures, and who cannot live without it? The world is a perpetual servitude, where no one lives for himself alone, and where, if we strive to be happy, we must kiss its fitters and love its bondage. The world is a daily revolution of events, which create in succession, in the minds of its partisans, the most violent passions, bitter hatred, odious perplexities, devouring jealousy, and grievous chagrin. The world! it is a place of malediction, where pleasures themselves carry with them their troubles and afflictions. In the world there is nothing lasting...nor fortune the most affluent—nor friendship the most sincere...nor characters the most exalted...nor favors the most enviable. Men pass their lives in agitation, projects, & schemes, always ready to deceive, or trying to avoid deception; always eager and active to profit by the retirement, disgrace or death of their competitors; always occupied with their fears or their hopes; always discontented with the present and anxious about the future, never tranquil, doing every thing for repose, removing still farther from its vanity, ambition, vengeance, luxury, and avarice; these are the virtues which the world knows and esteems. In the world, integrity passes for simplicity; publicity & dissimulation are meritorious. Interest the most vile, arms brother against brother, friend against friend—and breaks all the ties of blood and friendship; and it is this base motive, which produces our hatreds and attachments! The wants and misfortunes of a neighbor find only indifference and insensibility, when we can neglect him without loss, or cannot be recompensed for our assistance. If we could look into two different parts of the world—if we could enter into the secret detail of anxieties and inquietudes—if we could pierce the outward appearance which offers to our eyes only joy, pleasure, pomp, and magnificence, how different should we find it from what it appears! We should see it destitute of happiness—the father at variance with his child—the husband with his wife; and the antipathies, the jealousies, the murmurs & the external dissension of his family. We should see friendship broken by suspicions, by caprices;—union the most endeared dissolved by inconsistency; relations the most tender destroyed by hatred and perfidy, fortunes the most affluent producing more vexation than happiness; places the most honorable not giving satisfaction; but creating desires for higher advancement; each one complaining of his lot, & the most elevated not the most happy....Massillon.

WIFE....There is no combination of letters in the English language which excite more pleasing and interesting associations in the mind of man, than the word wife! It presents to the mind's eye a cheerful companion, a disinterested adviser, a nurse in sickness, a comforter in misfortune, and an ever affectionate companion. It conjures up the image of a lovely, confiding being who cheerfully undertakes to contribute to your happiness, to partake with you the cup whether of weal or woe, which destiny may offer. The word wife is synonymous with the greatest earthly blessing: and we pity the unfortunate wight who is compelled, by fate's severe decree to trudge along through life's dull pilgrimage without one.—Sat. Cour.

NOVEL OPERATION....A negro man in Mississippi, had complained with the bilious colic for seventeen days, when finding the poor fellow must die, a medical gentleman, after every thing had been done, & as a dernier resort, made an incision along the linea alba, commencing above the umbilicus and extending two or three inches below it. The bowels protruded and presented that portion involved in the stricture, which was found to be in the ileum.

This being grasped, the stricture, after some effort, gave way. The obturating

parts were then returned and the wound secured by a few stitches and adhesive strips. The negro rapidly recovered and is now well. The viscera should be carefully excluded from the atmosphere by a warm cloth. Will not this hereafter become a frequent operation in obstinate cases of intestinal strictures, since they are very frequent and often fatal?

DREADFUL SHIPWRECK.—The Ship Clarendon, Capt. Walker, from St. Kitts, bound for London, was wrecked at Chale bay, Isle of Wight, on the 11th October. The vessel was laden with a valuable cargo of West India produce. Her officers & crew consisted of sixteen, and a number of passengers left the Island in her; among whom were Lieut. Shaw, an officer of the army, his lady and four daughters; a gentleman named Pemberton, a planter, who was returning to Europe for the benefit of his health, and Miss Pemberton his daughter, 12 years of age, Miss Hawley of Portsmouth, Wm. Shepherd, of Exeter, and others, names not ascertained. She struck the breakers at daylight, and immediately went to pieces. The 2d mate, Geo. Harris, and two seamen, named Burney and Thompson, were the only individuals who escaped, which they effected by lashing themselves to some spars. They were all severely injured by contusions, and Thompson is not expected to survive.

TERMS.

Ten shillings currency per year, payable at the end of six months. If paid in advance £3. will be deducted. If delayed to the close of the year £1. 3d. will be added for every six months delay. Grain and most kinds of produce taken in payment.

To mail subscribers the postage will be charged in addition.

No paper discontinued, except at the discretion of the publishers, until arrears are paid.

RATES OF ADVERTISING.

Six lines and under, two shillings for the first insertion, and 6d. for every subsequent insertion.

Above six lines and not exceeding ten, two shillings and nine pence; every subsequent insertion seven pence half penny.

Above ten lines, 3d per line for the first insertion, and one penny for each subsequent insertion.

A liberal discount to those who advertise by the year.

Advertisements not otherwise ordered will be inserted till forbid in writing and charged accordingly.

Correspondence must be addressed to JAMES MOSS FARRERS, Editor; and if by mail, post paid.

STANDARD AGENTS,

Daniel Campbell, Pigeon-hill.

Elihu Crockett, St. Armand.

Dr. H. N. May, Philippsburg.

Galloway Freigh, Bedford.

Capt. Jacob Ruiter, Nelsonville, Dunham.

Albert Barney, P. M., Churchville.

Jacob Cook, P. M., Brome.

P. H. Knowlton, Brome.

Samuel Wood, M. F. P., Farnham.

Whipple Wells, Farnham.

Henry Boright, Sutton.

William Davis, Stanbridge Ridge.

Maj. Isaac Wilsey, Henrysburg.

Henry Wilson, La Cole.

Levi A. Coit, Potten.

Capt. John Powell, Richford, Vermont.

Nathan Hale, Troy.

Albert Chapman, Caldwell's Manor.

Capt. Daniel Salls, parish of St. George.

E. M. Toof, Burlington, Vt.

Enos Bartlett, Jan., East part of Sutton.

Persons, wishing to become Subscribers to the Mississauga Standard, will please leave their names with any of the above Agents, to whom also, or at the Office in Freighsburg, all payments must be made.

SMITH'S Cheap Store.

New & Splendid Goods.

THE subscriber begs leave to announce to his friends and the public, that he has just received one of the most extensive, splendid and general assortments of

Goods

ever offered for sale in this section of the country. All of which are of the very first quality and latest fashions. Without particularizing, he solicits most respectfully, a fair examination of his goods and prices, before purchases are made elsewhere.

Every kind of Farmers' Produce received in payment, for which the highest price will be paid.

W. W. SMITH.

Mississauga Bay, June 28, 1836. V2 12t.

For Sale,



A Excellent FARM, situated upon the main road, in the flourishing Township of Farnham, adjoining the residence of Samuel Wood, Esquire, M. P. P. The farm is advantageously situated, and contains 200 acres of land—one half under good improvement, upon which there is a dwelling house, and two new barns have been recently erected with a small shed attached to one of them. Title indisputable—terms liberal. For further particulars enquire of Dr. Chamberlin, of the village of Freighsburg, or the undersigned proprietor.

SARAH WINCHESTER.

Dunham, 3d Sept., 1836. V2, 22, 12w.

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Take Notice.

THIS is to forbid any person or persons from purchasing any notes against me in favor of Henry D. Chapman to the amount of thirty or forty dollars dated 7th Nov. 1836 for which I have received no value.

JOSEPH TAYLOR.

Churchville 3d Nov 1836.

Just Received.

The subscriber has just received at his store in HIGHGATE, an extensive stock of

Tea, Coffee, Spices, Tobacco, Domestic Cottons, &c. &c.

which he offers to his friends by wholesale, low for cash or credit.

W. W. SMITH.

August 9, 1836.

CASH paid for

BUTTER.

W. W. SMITH.



Cash for Wool!

NOTICE

I hereby give that two shillings currency per pound will be paid at the Factory of the British American Land Company at Sherbrooke, for clean native Wool, average quality, the produce of the Eastern Townships.

Sherbrooke, May 10, 1836. V2-7

FRANKLIN STEREOTYPE FOUNDRY

SMITH, HARRINGTON & EATON, respectively inform the printers of the Upper & Lower Provinces, and the public generally, that having established a

STEREOTYPE FOUNDRY,

AT

BURLINGTON, Vt.

ey hold themselves ready to execute any work which a kind public may feel disposed to favor them with. They hazard nothing in saying that they can do work cheaper, and in as good style as can be done at any Foundry, in the United States.

Leads furnished at the Franklin Foundry, on the most reasonable terms.

A great variety of

CUTS

on hand and for sale at the F. S. F.

BLANKS of all kinds Stereotyped at short notice. Old Type taken in pay for work, at 9 cents per pound.

College Street, Burlington Vt.

January 12, 1836.

Card.

THE Subscriber begs leave to inform the inhabitants of Philipsburg and its vicinity that he still continues the

Tailoring

business in its various branches at his old stand Day Street.

Having made arrangements to receive the latest Northern and Southern FASHIONS, and from the superior quality and low price of Cloths, and first rate workmanship, the public will find at his stand inducements seldom to be met with; and, in returning his thanks for past favors, he hopes by unremitting attention, to secure a continuation of them.

Cutting done in the most approved style, at the shortest notice, for which nothing but Cash will be received.

DANIEL FORD.

Philipsburg, June 21, 1836. V2.11—1y.

TO THE PUBLIC.

All kinds of Job Printing, executed at this office on the shortest notice. A good supply of School certificates, blank deeds, &c. &c. on hand, and at a low rate as can be purchased at any other place.

Freighsburg, February 1836.

TO THE AFFLICED

DE. M. HATCH'S VEGETABLE FILL CTR OLICON,

the only

SAFE AND CERTAIN REMEDY

FOR THE

PILES